Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1831. [VOL. XI.....NO. 558.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum: or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Produce must be sold to all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING OF ENGLAND, THE LATE QUEEN, AND MR. DENMAN.

A writer in the York, (Pa) Republican, whom by his familiarity with not distant occurrences in England, as well as by his polished style, it is not possible to mistake, thus revives the recollection of the part taken by Mr. Denman on the trial of Queen Caroline, in regard to certain opinions imputed to the Duke of Clarence:

The Duke of Clarence, it was strongly rumored, had sought occasions to express himself with warmth against the Queen, pending the investigation. Whole circles in London rang with these rumors. Denman heard them. At first he is incredulous, then incenced. The glow increases in him, as the presumptions accumulate of this outrage upon justice, from a source so high. Brougham had already spoken; Brougham, who would have thundered out his only vengeance, and have thundered, as from the mountain, crushing, every where, those whom his magnificent wrath would have struck. But Denman was no great way behind. If not the mighty genius of the storm, he was an attendant, and had caught of the inspiration of its blasts. In summing up, he arrives at the point for noticing the rumors. A palpitating silence ensues. Every ear listens, every eye is fixed. Some members move gently out of their seats, taking up a position to hear the better. At length the advocate, his tone changing, and a dignified, intrepid anger, burning on his countenance, thus bursts forth:—

"My Lords, we have heard, we daily hear, with alarm, that there are persons, and those not of the lowest condition, not confined to individuals connected with the public press, not even excluded from your august assembly, who are industriously circulating atrocious calumnies against her Majesty. Can this be? Is it credible, is it possible? If a Juryman be found to possess any knowledge of the the subject under trial, the law tells us that we may call him as a witness to the bar. This is our law in England, and our shield. Come forward, we may say, and let us confront you; let us see if no explanation can be given of what you allege, no refutation effectually applied. But to any man who could even be suspected of so base a pratice as imparting calumnies to her Judges, distilling leprous venom into their ears, the Queen might well exclaim, 'Stand forth thou Slanderer, let me see thy face; if thou wouldst equal the respectability even of an Italian witness, stand forth before these noble Judges, and speak out what you know. As thou art, thou art worse than an assassin; for, whilst I am meeting my accusers face to face, thou art stabbing me unseen, and converting thy poisoned Stiletto into the semblance of the Sword of Justice!" I would fain say, my Lords, that it is utterly impossible that this can be true; but I cannot say it, because the fact meets me every where. I read it even in the public papers; and if I had not known of its existence, for the dignity of human nature, I would have held it to be impossible, that any one with the heart of a man, or with the honor of a peer, should so debase his heart and degrade his honor. I would impeach him as a judge, and if it were possible for the blood-royal of England to stoop to such a course, I would fearlessly assert, that it is far more just that it should deprive him of his right of succession to the throne, than that all the allegations against the Queen, taking them to be true to the last letter, should warrant your Lordships in passing this bill of degradation and divorce against her."

The house was aghast! A shock went through and through it. The public echoed back the speaker's words. Every body knew that the Duke of Clarence was the man. Nobody doubted it. The attack cannot be said to have been masked under a hypothetical case, like Junius, upon the king, or Sir William Wyndham's, in Walpole's time, upon George the II. It was palpable; it was beaming. There was a *flush* all over the house; an impulse of conviction, unisonal thrilling. The newspapers teemed next day, with the orator's terrible denunciation. Stand forth thou slanderers was every where read; stand forth thou slanderer, was every where heard; it was cried about in handbills: in private circles it passed in whispers or in titters: the boys shouted it in the streets; and in the windows of caricature shop, to which thousands flocked, you might read in capitals, under a figure the likeness of which could not be missed, even if an admiral's half dress and the insignia of a prince royal had been wanting, stand forth thou slanderer.

How remarkable this whole incident; I will say how glorious! There is no mistake in my narrative. I have not done, as Livy or Botta, made a speech for Mr. Deaman; I have given his own words, from a report of the trial. It does so fall out too, that one of the caricature prints lies before me, with stand forth thou slanderer underneath. Surely, the incident is fit for history. The denounced has become a sovereign; the denunciator, one of his high officers; appointed by his sovereign will, commissioned by his sovereign hand. What a field for full commentary!

From the Raleigh Register.

Census of North-Carolina.—We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers in to-day's Register, an exhibit shewing the present total population of the State, and the number of inhabitants in each county, respectively.—We are indebted for this information to the Marshal of the District, who has permitted us to consult the returns filed in his Office.

Our total population, it will be seen, is 738,470. If the ratio of Representation be fixed by Congress, at 45,000, we shall gain an additional member in that body; if 50,000 be designated as the basis, we shall lose one. In 1820, the enumeration presented a total of 638,829 souls; so that the last ten years presents an increase of 99,641, being rather more than fifteen per cent. The increase of whites is 53,233 of slaves 41,545—in free colored, 19,575.

Of the augmentation which has taken place in our population, by far the greatest proportion has accrued in the counties west of this City. The increase in that portion of the State, may be stated at about 71,000, while in the eastern section it has amounted only to about 28,000!

We gather from the returns the astonishing fact, that there are in the State, 1467 individuals who are both deaf and dumb! Of these, 615 are white, 851 are colored.

We were equally surprised to find, that, there are in North Carolina, 304 persons who have attained to the age of 100 years and upwards! Of these, 49 only are white— he remaining two hundred and fifty-five, being colored persons! What stronger evidence than this could be adduced to prove, that constant labor and humble fare, whilst they promote health, also contribute to length out the span of man's existence. But to the table:—

Counties.	*Population.*
Anson	14,081
Ashe	6,991
Burke	17,727
Bertie	12,276
Buncombe	16,259
Brunswick	6,523
Bladen	7,801
Beaufort	10,949
Columbus	4,141
Currituck	8,796
Carteret	6,607
Caswell	15,188
Camden	6,721
Craven	13,735
Cabarrus	8,796
Chowan	6,688
Cumberland	14,824
Chatham	15,199
Duplin	11,373
Davidson	13,421
Edgecombe	14,933
Franklin	10,665
Gates	7,866
Guilford	16,735
Granville	18,345
Greene	5,313
Halifax	17,738
Hyde	6,177
Hertford	8,541
Haywood	4,593
Jones	5,628
Johnston	10,938
Iredell	15,262
Lincoln	22,625
Lenoir	7,635
Moore	7,753
Montgomery	10,912
Martin	8,544
Macon	5,390
Mecklenburg	20,076
Nash	8,492
Northampton	13,103
New-Hanover	10,789
Onslow	7,814
Orange	23,875
Pasquotank	8,616
Perquimans	7,417
Person	10,027
Pitt	12,174
Richmond	9,326
Rutherford	17,557
Robeson	9,355
Randolph	12,460
Rockingham	12,920
Rowan	20,796
Stokes	16,196
Surry	14,504
Sampson	11,763
Tyrrell	4,732
Washington	4,565
Wilkes	11,942
Warren	11,877
Wake	20,417
Wayne	10,326
Total,	738,470 in 1830.
do.	638,829 in 1820.

The Bohon Upas Tree.—We have seen many frightful stories of the fatal consequences of coming within the reach of this far-famed poison Tree. A botanist who was sent to Java by Bonaparte in 1810, describes the Upas as situated in a valley, watered by a rivulet at about forty miles distance from Batavia. The hills in the vicinity he represents to be entirely barren, as the pestilential vapor of the Tree causes destruction to all vegetation, wherever it is wafted by the breeze. He says the poison is a gum, which, like the camphor, issues from the back; and that malefactors are the only persons who are compelled to gather that deadly gum; that the devoted criminals remain in the vicinity until the wind blows in a favorable direction so as to bear the effluvia from them; and that although every precaution is made use of to guard against the pestiferous gum, not more than thirty, out of eight hundred beings, who have undertaken to collect the poison, have returned alive.

In the Magazine of Useful knowledge is a scientific article, on this subject, which we should be happy to transfer to our columns entire; but as its length forbids that, we must limit ourselves to a hasty abridement.—"The true history of the Bohon Upas has of late years been investigated; and as usually happens with most of those relations which so highly interest the imagination, all the marvellous characteristics attributed to it are found to be perfectly reconcilable with the ordinary laws of nature. It is to be regretted that the pages of natural history, which ought to be the record of rigid truth and fact, should be so often disfigured by relations either fabricated by unprincipled and mendacious narrators, or credulously received from ignorant and superstitious natives, who are always willing to minister to the appetite of this class of men for the unnatural and prodigious.

It is not less to be regretted that such is the proneness in mankind to indulge in these monstrous creations of fancy, that their influence often remains long after their utter falsity has been detected."

The poison called the Upas is used by the natives of Molucca and the neighboring islands, and has always been an object of much curiosity, from the wonderful effects that have been ascribed to it by the Indians of those places. The tree, as described by Leschenault is large, rising to the height of 100 feet, and with a trunk 18 feet in cirumference. It is found in fertile places, surrounded by other plants on which it has no sort of influence. The juice of the trunk is of a bitter taste, and exudes copiously when an incision is made. The exhalations from the tree are similar to those which proceed from the poison sumac of our own country. Like the juice of the sumack, it produces on some constitutions a very troublesome effect not only when handled, but when coming within the exhalations that proceed from it. Great irritation of the skin, and painful swellings are the consequence, while to others it is perfectly harmless. Leschenalt employed a Javanese to procure flowering specimens from a tree; but before he had reached the top, he was affected with nausea and diziness, and was obliged to descend; he continued sick several days. Another Javanese ascended the same tree, and procured the desired specimens without experiencing the least inconvenience. The various animals which inhabited the trees in the vicinity, were as frequently seen on its trunk as on any other, and birds were as often observed perched on its branches.

The natives of Java and the neighboring places prepare a poison from the juice of the Upas, with which they point their arrows. The juice is used as an ingredient in a mixture of several plants of acid properties, which are boiled together until the decoction is evaporated to a proper thickness. Then the effects are extremely powerful. *Mid. Gaz.*

PERSIAN CUSTOMS.

Treatment of Woman.—The luxury of the modern has several points of resemblance to that of the ancient Persians. Umbrellas, sedan-chairs, carpets for the floors, and several other conveniences and luxuries, have been transmitted to us from the ancient Persians. Large gardens afford a solitary walk to the women of the great, whom jealousy, or conventional decorum, keeps aloof from the view of strangers. But though we are led to consider their home as their prison, such is the kindly influence of habit, that the mere idea of giving even the most handsome woman more liberty, such as an opportunity of being seen or admired, though at a respectable distance, by other men than their husbands, would be considered a degrading insult, pregnant with misery. Sir R. K. Porter had his curiosity gratified with a view of the anti-room, or private apartment of the prince's palace at Tabriz, in which the ladies and female slaves are lodged. It is rose-coloured, and occupies one side of the square. The windows are particularly splendid, their frames being subdivided into a variety of fanciful patterns, as stars, circles, points, and a thousand serpentine conceits, flowing gracefully into each other, while the separations are filled with the most brilliant stained glass of all colours and shades. Adjoining to this there is a series of elegant bathing rooms, and spacious dressing rooms, the walls of which are covered with mirror glass, and the floors laid with the richest carpets. Within the precincts of the harem, the wives and handsome female slaves are treated with great indulgence, which is sometimes carried to an imprudent length, so that these females, by an enormous expenditure in frivolous articles of dress, often ruin the richest masters. The Persian ladies regard the bath as the place of their amusement. They make appointments to meet there, and often pass seven or eight hours together in the carpeted saloon, telling stories, relating anecdotes, eating sweetmeats, sharing their kalioons, and completing their pretty forms into all the fancied perfections of the east; dying their hair and eyebrows, and staining their bodies with fantastic devices, and not unfrequently with the figures of trees, birds, and beasts; sun moon and stars. This is spread over the breast, as far down as the navel, to which point all their garments are open, for the display of these artificial embellishments.

MRS. FITZHERBERT.

This lady who once exercised such an important influence on the fortunes of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. was so deeply affected when informed of his late Majesty's death, that she has ever since been confined to her chamber, very seriously ill, and from her advanced age and consequent infirmities, her recovery is considered doubtful. Her maiden name was Smith; her father a Roman Catholic gentleman of an ancient and respectable family; and previously to her connexion with the Prince, she had been twice married—on the first occasion, when only 15 years of age, to Mr. Wield, the proprietor of Lulworth castle (the place assigned to the ex-King Charles X. as a residence,) who was desirous of an heir to his extensive estates. In this, however, he was disappointed, for he died without issue in less than a year after marriage and his estates passed to his brother Thomas, father of Dr. Wield, whom the Pope has lately invested with the dignity of Cardinal. The lady was again married before she had completed her 20th year to Mr. Fitzherbert, but in little more than three years she was again a widow, and remained single until the period when the heir apparent to the Crown saw and was fascinated by her charms, then ripened into maturity. Her virtue, however, was proof against the temptations of becoming the mere mistress of a Prince, and they were privately married, according to the form both of the Protestant and Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic priest who married them consulted his safety by quitting England immediately afterwards, and he was well provided for in another country. A separation induced from prudential considerations, afterwards took place; but there seems, notwithstanding, to have been a strong mutual attachment; and after the Princes' unhappy marriage with, and separation from, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, the connexion was renewed.

The lady has for many years lived in comparative retirement; she had an allowance of £6000 a year from the King, the continuance of which has been secured to her upon his Majesty's death. She has been on terms of intimacy with most of the other members of the Royal family, both male and female, and has received from them visits of condolence since the death of their Royal brotner.

[*Caledonian Mercury.*

FROM THE RURAL CABINET.

The following scrap of Church History, taken from '*Worcester's Chart of History.*" may be interesting to many of your readers—There is a diversity of opinion among historians with regard to the time when several of the denominations took their rise. It is certain however that the Waldenses and Albigenses were the first who rose up in opposition to the then universal Church of Rome. They are therefore denominated by the author from whose works this is extracted, the first Protestants, although it is well known this name was not adopted until the reformation by Luther and Calvin. R. F.

The following dates exhibit the origin of the denominations, to which they are prefixed.

The Waldenses and Albigenses,	1160
Wicklifites, or Lollards,	1369
Hussites,	1407
Moravians,	1457
Lutherans,	1617
Baptists,	1525
Church of England (Episcopal,)	1534
Calvanists, Presbyterians,	1546
Socinians, Unitarians,	1546
Independents, or Congregationalists,	1616
Quakers, or Friends,	1650
Methodists,	1729
Sweedenburgians,	1757

A short-horned Bull.—Besterday says the Crabant Courier, "yesterday *will* add a bright page to history." The reader has seen Joe Miller's dialogue between a German Jew and a Dutch one: German—"Doesh it rain thomorragh?" Dutch—"Ich it vazh."

Twenty-first Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Various petitions and memorials were presented; among which was one from the workers in iron, in the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for a re-modification of the tariff upon that article. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell and Tyler. After the presentation and consideration of several bills and resolutions, the Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the continuation of the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Mr. Storrs concluded his argument at a quarter before 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. Mr. Buchanan will assume the floor tomorrow, and make the closing plea on the part of the House of Representatives.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton, authorizing the select committee appointed to examine and report on the condition of the General Post Office to send for persons and papers, was considered, and adopted. In the High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Buchanan, one of the managers of the Impeachment, addressed the Court at great length, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech, in reply principally to Mr. Wirt, and in favor of the impeachment. Mr. B, it is presumed, will conclude tomorrow.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Chair announced a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties on iron; and it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell, and Tyler. A memorial was also presented by the President, from sundry citizens of New Jersey, complaining of the high duties on articles used in ship building, and praying for their reduction. A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Dickerson to refer this memorial to the Committee on Manufactures, and the motion of Mr. Hayne to refer it to the Committee on Commerce; in which the first motion was advocated by Messrs. Dickerson and Foot; and opposed by Messrs. Hayne, Benton, Woodbury, King, and Silsbee. The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the memorial was, on motion of Mr. Webster, laid on the table.—On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Buchanan resumed his argument against the respondent, and concluded at half past two o'clock; when the Court adjourned until tomorrow.

Monday, Jan. 31.

On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, a motion, submitted by Mr. Tazewell, that the Court would then pronounce judgment in the case, was adopted; and the Vice President, having successively asked each Senator whether the respondent was guilty or not guilty, was answered by twenty one Senators voting guilty, and twenty two Senators voting not guilty. Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Barnard, Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robbins, Sanford, Smith of Maryland, Smith of S. Carolina, Troup, Tyler, and Woodbury—21.

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks Naudain, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Webster, and White —22.

The Vice President then pronounced James H. Peck, District Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri, not guilty of the charge as exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given on Tuesday, after an able and argumentative speech against the Bank of the United States asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, declaring it as the sense of Congress, that the charter of that bank ought not to be renewed. On taking the question, the Senate refused to grant leave for the introduction of the resolution, yeas 23, nays 20. Several bills were reported by chairmen of committees, which were ordered to a second reading; and the joint resolution directing the Secretary to purchase for the use of the Senate, fifty copies of the debate in convention on the adoption of the Constitution, was read the third time, and passed. Two petitions were presented by Mr. Taylor, praying indemnity for French spoliations; and a petition was presented by Mr Burnet, from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the law of the last session of Congress, providing for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi. Mr. King, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the laws organizing the territorial government of Florida.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Several reports were presented and bills introduced. The joint resolution from the Committee on Public Expenditures on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress, retrenching the per diem allowance for such days as they may be absent, unless in the case of sickness, absence by leave, or on the public business, was discussed, and finally passed, by a vote of 158 to 21. The bill for the quieting of the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio, was taken up in a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Howard in the chair, and considered till 12 o'clock; at which hour the House again proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck. On returning, they reported. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, with a map of the United States, compiled in pursuance of a resolution of March 18th, 1830, for the use of the Committee of Commerce. The House then adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Hodges, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for regulating the compensation of the clerks in the Post Office Department; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland and various other roads, and for the necessary surveys thereof. It was referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for tomorrow. Mr. Polk, from the select committee on the subject, presented a report, in pursuance of that part of the President's message which related to the distribution of the surplus revenue after the payment of the national debt. It was laid upon the table. Mr. Lecompte submitted a resolution to limit the terms of office of the Judges of the United States, as well of the Supreme Court as of the inferior tribunals; which was, however, upon a division by ayes and noes, negatived by a vote of 116 to 80. The bill to compensate the witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck passed, through committee, and was ordered for a third reading tomorrow. The annual report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund was presented, and ordered to be printed; after which the House, as usual, attended the Senate chamber during the progress of the trial of Judge Peck.

Saturday, Jan 29.

The bill reported by Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the 25th section of the Judicial act, subjecting the decrees or judgments of State Courts to the revision of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the first business taken up in the House. Mr Crawford called for the previous question upon it; and the call being sustained, the main question was put, and the bill was, upon a division by yeas and nays, rejected, by a vote of 137 to 51. The resolution introduced by Mr Haynes, for the reduction of the duties on brown sugar imported into the United States, was, upon the motion of Mr. White, of Louisiana, postponed until Wednesday next. Various other resolutions were acted upon; after which, the House, on motion of Mr. Coleman, went into a Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber, to attend the impeachment.—At 3 o'clock they returned, reported, and adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 31.

After several reports had been made and acted upon, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, introduced a bill for the construction of a custom house in the city of New York; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorise a subscription of stock to the Alexandria Canal Company; which was disposed of in a similar way with the foregoing bill, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, it was resolved that the House proceed, on Wednesday, to the election of a printer for the next Congress. Upon the bill for regulating the compensation of clerks in the Post Office Department, Mr Ramsey offered an amendment, providing that such additional clerks as might be requisite, should not receive a salary exceeding $800 per annum. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and repaired to the Senate chamber in order to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At one o'clock they returned, and reported that the High Court of Impeachment had decided, by a vote of 28 to 21, that the charge against that individual had not been sustained. Various bills from the Senate were then taken up, and passed through their proper stages; and the bill authorising the transportation of foreign merchandize, by land or water, with benefit of debenture, was read a third time, and passed. The motion to re consider the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill, was taken up; and after some discussion, in which Messrs. McCoy, Duncan, Vance, Bell, and Irwin, of Ohio, took part, it was negatived by a vote of 109 to 82. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the further discussion of the bill relative to the claims of ex President Monroe.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

After the transaction of the preliminary business of the day, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances from ports in the United States; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow. The House on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, then proceeded to the election of a printer to the House for the ensuing Congress. Duff Green having been nominated was elected on the first ballot, by a vote of one hundred and eight. Messrs. Gales & Seaton received seventy six votes; and Mr. Greer, sixteen; six scattering votes were given also, two of which were blanks. Two hundred and six members of the House were present. Various bills from the Senate were acted upon; after which the bill relative to the claims of ex President Monroe was taken up, and occupied the attention of the House till nearly six, o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

January 1st, 1831.

UNITY AUXILIARY.

To the American Temperance Society.

In submitting our first annual report, we have nothing very interesting to relate, we would briefly notice the formation and progress of our Society.

In the Spring of 1829, a meeting was held at Unity Church for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a Temperance Society. After a sermon was preached suited to the occasion by the pastor of the church, the nature of Temperance Societies was explained. A copy of the constitution sent down by the Society to her Auxiliaries was read, and a paper presented to get subscribers, when five Male Members enrolled their names. Nothing further being done matters were permitted thus to rest until the 19th of September, when we had a second meeting on the subject. After some remarks were made pleading the cause of Temperance, six additional males handed in their names, signifying willingness to join such a Society. A constitution was then adopted upon the principal of entire abstinence (except as a medicine) and a Society having the officers usual in such Societies was formed. We next met on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1830. A Sermon was preached on special request by the Rev J Rankin and an invitation given to all the well wishers of the cause of both males and females to join us. When two males and twenty-three females added their names, on the 13th of Augt. the Society had another meeting, Sermon by the Rev. S. Prentis only two additions were made. Jan'y. 1st, 1831, after an address by the pastor of the church this day five enrolled their names, making a total of forty three who have entered in the cause. Our Society like others of the same nature has had to contend with opposition both without and within the pales of the church, we believe that its growth and usefulness has been hindered more by the opposition of church members than all the scoffs, ridicule and contempt thrown upon it by the unbelieving. But the storm seems measurably to have abated. Tho' we cannot send you the heart cheering news of Drunkards having been reclaimed, yet we believe that our Society has been the means of doing some good in the neighbourhood. Houses are raised, Land is cleared, Corn is Husked, and harvests are gathered in without the use of ardent spirits by all the members and by some who are not members of the Society.

Our Society numbers two owners of Stills, who formerly made gain thereby, but have abandoned the trade for conscience sake. Our Society also numbers one Merchant who formerly made profits by trading in ardent spirits, but for conscience sake, has banished it from his store.

While we rejoice that a few amongst us have seen that it is wrong for them to pervert the blessings of God, and turn them into a curse—and thereby increase in this worlds goods at the cost and price of others, we would also lament that still a few who have promised to live for Christ and none other, and to abstain from the appearance, are still making, using, and selling the deadly poison.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. FRALEY, *Sec'y.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 14, 1831.

Till now we have had no room for extracts from, or remarks upon Mr. Mallary's report from the committee on manufactures. It is of course, favorable to the continuation of the tariff, and hostile to any modification of the duties whatever. A report of a different character from the one before us could not have been expected from the source, from which it emanated. A majority of the committee were decided advocates of a prohibitory tariff. The committee take up the President's Message and the report does not contain much else but a lengthened review of that document. The report defends the constitutionality of a tariff upon precedents which it assumes to have been furnished under every administration of the government. It is unlucky for the author of this report and that portion of the committee who sanctioned it that this assertion, that the constitutionality of a tariff of duties for *protection* has been admitted by *all* those whose names he has registered in support of his declaration, cannot be backed by the evidence which is to be had by reference to the history of the progress of our government. Admit however that every President we have had, has hitherto rested under the belief that a *protective* tariff is constitutional. Is this any sanction to commit injustice—to violate the compact of Union between the States? Is robbery to be justified by precedent?—if so the mail-robber lately hanged would, in all human probability, have been now in the regular enjoyment of life and liberty. Let the power be claimed as a matter of right and not have its exercise supported by precedent, which rule if adopted must strike at the roots of all civil society, and destroy the permanency of every free government. The report contains the following sentence:

But protection "against the most selfish and destructive policy of foreign nations" can be secured by duties on imports. By them alone. Then they should be adjusted to secure protection. This should be the *primary* object. The protecting power having once belonged to the States, and now transferred to the General Government, it may be used as the good of the nation demands, for a primary, not a secondary, object. It ought not to be loosely attached to the skirts of revenue. Domestic industry is a single, great, even pre-eminent interest of the nation. It has been entrusted to the guardian care of the Constitution. It now demands the exercise of that power which the States have surrendered, for its promotion and preservation.

That safety to our domestic industry against "the selfish and destructive policy of foreign nations" can *only* be secured by *protection* we do not deny. But does there exist any "selfish or destructive policy of foreign nations" the enforcement of which has yet reached us, and which calls for *protection* from our government. And if so, is the present a proper mode or measure of protection? We have never heard it pretended before, that the present tariff was intended as a *protection* against "the most selfish and destructive policy of foreign nations." If it is not, which is certainly the case, then is the present *mode* of *protection* unconstitutional, since the exigency has not yet arrived which calls for the *protecting* interference of the Congress of the United States. When any foreign nation with whom we have any commercial intercourse thinks fit to adopt "a selfish and destructive policy" towards us, it is then time enough to consider the mode and measure of *protection*. *Protection* should be the *primary* object of a tariff of duties, says the committee who have adopted Mr. Mallary's report. This is manifestly a gratuitous assumption, not warranted by the constitution and is at variance with the understandings of those who framed that instrument. *Revenue* is the *primary, avowed* and *only* object for which the powers to lay impost duties was given to Congress. The power to protect ourselves against the illiberal policy of foreign governments is clearly within the scope of the general government—it was the very object for which that government was created. When no case of that nature exists, the general government is only entrusted with the power to lay a tariff of duties for *revenue*. It is then a violation of the constitution to lay a tariff expressly for *protection*.

When we say that the *protecting* power once belonged to the States, and is now transferred to the general government, in order to understand aright the nature and object of this concession, we must have reference to the design for which this power was transferred from the *States* to the Federal government—and it is in this way alone that the complicated machinery of our government can be properly propelled. It was to meet this very case which is so repeatedly mentioned in the report and upon which great stress is laid, to wit: where any Nation with whom we were upon terms of intercourse should adopt a policy at once selfish and destructive" that the power was transferred to the Congress of the United States to protect our industry in general without reference to any particular branch. Domestic industry was never entrusted "to the guardian care of the Constitution" for any other purpose than the one just mentioned. Domestic industry will protect itself better than the Constitution can protect it. This knowledge the framers of the constitution had learned from the experience of the mother country. Adam Smith had proved it so clearly to the whole world, that the framers of the constitution could not be the *only* people who were ignorant of the fact. The framers of that instrument never contemplated on the part of Congress any interference with domestic industry, except when a foreign nation instituted a policy at once "selfish and destructive"—In that case power is given to Congress to retaliate by the adoption and pursuance of a similar policy. It is better that the power to regulate domestic industry should exist no where, (except in the case above excepted) than to exist in the general government, and be rendered an instrument of abusive and unmerciful oppression as has been the case. We repeat that domestic industry needs no *protection* but from "the selfish and destructive policy of foreign nations" which *protection* is afforded to it *ex necessitate rei*.

It is said that *protection* is necessary in order to enable those who are engaged in manufacturing in this country, to support their establishments. The imposition of exhorbitant duties will not effect that object. On the other hand, the tendency of such illiberal policy, must retard their success, and in many cases bring bankruptcy to the doors of hundreds. The manufacturers themselves, have declared this to be the truth, of which we could bring numerous examples. What is the effect of an increase of duties upon goods, manufactured in England? Why that the British government understanding the spirit with which the increase was added instantly balanced accounts by laying on an additional rate of duties upon articles which we did not and cannot, as yet, manufacture in sufficient abundance in this country. Was the country then benefitted by this mistaken and short sighted policy? Was the proportion of specie confined out of the country, lessened by the adoption of such a course to keep it in the country? Or was the injury to the country, confined to the remarkable fact that more specie was taken from the United States, than before the increase of duties upon some of the manufactures of Great Britain? Has it not the obvious effect of impoverishing the many, and enriching the few? It is unwise to push the growth of things beyond their natural ability, for increase and improvement. If the soil is good the plant with the necessary labour will vegetate abundantly but without maturing its growth out of proper season. Let us then apply ourselves closely to our pursuits, and in due order of time we will reap a more abundant harvest. Leave domestic industry to protect itself, and no fear need be entertained about its safety and prosperity. With all the sophistry of its supporters the people of the South cannot be persuaded against the reason of their senses, that a tariff for *protection* of *domestic manufactures* or for the *special encouragment* of *domestic industry* is constitutional or expedient.

It is no longer a matter of speculation whether Genl. Jackson will be a candidate for the Presidency. He has consented that his willingness to serve the nation another four years, should be officially announced. It has been done. In this, we cannot believe that the President was actuated by any other motive than a desire to serve his country. We cannot think that he was moved by ambition, love of power or any other inordinate passion which might well have been said of his predecessor and of his rival at the present time. We have every reason to believe, on the contrary, that long persuasion, and a conviction that the best and dearest interests of the country might be endangered by his declining a re-election, could alone have induced his consent to be considered a candidate for re-election. He could not resist, if he had any human kindness in his bosom, the many earnest calls which have been made upon him, from various quarters to serve his country a second term. The critical posture of the internal concerns of the nation, with a desire to re-establish the true and legitimate principles which should form the basis of our national institutions, doubtless, had their proper share of influence in forming the determination of the President. We cannot see, however, as has been seriously charged upon him, that the course of the President has been inconsistent.

In his first message, he proposed an amendment to the constitution, so as to limit his eligibility to one term. In his last message, he adverted to the same subject again, and surely he would not have pressed the subject so warmly upon the notice of Congress, if he did not, in truth, feel anxious that an amendment of the kind should be made to the constitution. The President's proposition has not, and cannot, before his present term of service expires, become a part of the constitution. Was this the fault of the Executive? Was legislation upon that part of his message retarded by the President? Had this amendment been made to the constitution, he would willingly have retired from public life. But since his proposition has not, so far as he is informed, met the approbation of the Representatives of the Nation, what possible obligation can rest upon the President to decline his re-election, apart from his own inclinations? And if he suffers his private feelings to be controlled for the public good—if he sacrifices personal

considerations to the general welfare, whose is there reasonable ground for the accusation of inconsistency? We do not impugn the motives of any who make this charge, but we are verily of the opinion, that if this act of the President is viewed without prejudice, and in its proper light, that such as think it *inconsistent*, will come to the conclusion that it is only *unfortunate* for *Mr. Clay*. We do not claim consistency for Genl. Jackson—for we know that he thought differently at one time, and was influenced by contrary political views to those which have guided the course of his administration. Mr. Clay's friends should have more magnanimity than to accuse the President of inconsistency—for their Idol is a perfect model of this common vice in Republican governments. Mr. Clay from being the greatest stickler for a liberal construction of the constitution, and for the Supremacy of the States, has become a convert to the old Federal doctrine, which claims an enlargement of the powers of the Federal government, with a consequent curtailment of the rights of the States. That the President might think at one time, he would not become a candidate for the Presidency, and that circumstances might occur which would alter that determination of his mind, formed several years ago, is quite rational, and cannot justly be termed inconsistent. But that one who has been a statesman all his life, and who had studied the history of the constitution of the United States, and had come to certain conclusions, as to the character of the general government should suddenly in the decline of his life, change his principles is to say the least, of it very miraculous and eminently suspicious. Such was Henry Clay's case. He was one among the early disciples of Mr. Jefferson, and no man was more enthusiastic in his support of the doctrines which that great and good man inculcated. What then could have wrought this sudden change? What strong view, which had not before presented itself, could have flashed upon his mind, and as it were in the twinkling of an eye, have changed entirely the deliberate reflections, and well settled opinions of twenty years? This act of Genl. Jackson's will be viewed in a proper spirit by his friends, and from his enemies, he neither asks nor expects any justice or favour, if they are not voluntarily given or offered.

☞ The trial of Judge Peck has come to a final conclusion, and will not our readers be amazed and wonder struck when they learn that *he has been acquitted?* Yes! that monster of a tyrant who could, without any pretence or show of right, cast an innocent and unoffending citizen into prison and disfranchise him for EIGHTEEN MONTHS, merely for a temperate, respectful and fair criticism of a judicial opinion of this magesterial Judge Peck, has been acquitted! We talk of our LIBERTIES, and where are they? At the mercy of a petty tyrant of a Judge! Hah! Are our Rights, which the all-wise Creator hath conferred upon us, and for which our fathers fought, bled and conquered worth no greater price at this early stage of our political existence! Even the Romans when they were sunk to the lowest degree of slavery, imbecility and degeneracy would not suffer such an outrage upon the natural and civil rights of man to pass unpunished, thereby conferring a license to the insolent tyrant to commit whatever enormities he pleased with impunity. Our nature revolts at this monstrous and iniquitous outrage upon the rights of Mr. Lawless. We would rather shed the last drop of blood in our veins in defence of our rights and privileges than suffer them to be wrenched from us by a judicial tyrant, the most contemptible and despisable of created beings in the shape of man. Yes! we abhor such a dictator! If we are to have one, let him be a Charles 12th or a Peter the great—ah! a Nero or a Caracalla rather! We do not wish a viper or a dog-like master—we would prefer Beelzebub rather. This guilty wretch has escaped punishment but if he be not a brute he will be tried and condemned *in foro conscientiæ* and his punishment will be worse than the torments of the seven Hells. But let him pass—we consign him to eternal oblivion,

☞ We perceive from the Pennsylvania Enquirer that the difference between the President and Vice-President has not been adjusted, but that the Vice-President and Secretary of State, seem to be upon terms of social intimacy. The Inquirer seems to have official information, from the tone in which it speaks, that there will be *three* candidates for the Presidency. Who this third candidate is we do not know. We hope however, that it will not be the means of withdrawing any support from Genl. Jackson, since it might endanger his election, and be the means, possibly, of electing Mr. Clay. We incline to the opinion, however, that there must be some mistake as to the matter. We hope for another reason, that we wish the election decided by the people, and not by the House of Representatives. If there are three candidates, that body must decide it.

☞ It will be recollected we promised an enlargement of our paper by the first of January last. We must explain why we have not observed that promise. Our press did not arrive in time, and the additional quantity of type which we had to purchase has not yet reached us. The winter has been so unusually hard as to render it, in a measure, impossible to get any thing from the North. We must defer it now, till the spring.

☞ Through the whole winter the weather in this quarter has been unusually cold and severe. On Sunday and Monday last a snow fell several inches deep and has not yet entirely dissolved. With this subject we will take occasion to mention that we have not received the New-York papers for ten days back. We presume it is owing to the severity of the weather and the bad state of the roads.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

☞ By the last arrival from Europe, Jan'y. 31, it appears that there has been an insurrection in Poland and a provisional government established at Warsaw, the capital. Austria and the Rhenish Provinces of Russia are in commotion, whilst Switzerland is already in arms. Peace and tranquility can never be restored in Europe until Freedom rules wherein tyranny reigned. We make the following extract from the New York Standard, of Jan. 31:

INSURRECTION in POLAND.

A courier, who left Berlin on the 4th instant, has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence we gave yesterday of the recent events in Poland:

"On Monday, the 29th of November, about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of from five to six hundred, took up arms, and, spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honor, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not disband themselves, or join their fellow-citizens in a body. The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty one Colonels or Majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two Aid-de-Camps of the Grand Duke were also slain. The opinion at Warsaw was, that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The Chief of the municipal police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hauch, and Count Stanislaus Potosk were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the Paymaster General were plundered. General Klopieck, has taken the command of the Polish troops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said that he has already 16,000 troops of the line under his command. The French tri-colored cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was soon replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guards is organizing.

The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finance, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Radzivil, form the Provisional Government, and have issued a proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of Sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two States shall be complete, and that no Russians military corps shall keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland. Lieutenant Gen Prince Adam Czartorinski was the First Minister of Poland in 1814, when the Emperor Alexander gave to that country a liberal Constitution, the execution of which was afterwards suspended by the same Sovereign. Prince Micael Radzivil, also Lieut. Gen is a cousin of Prince Anthony Radzivil who is at present Governor General of the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland,) and moreover brother-in law to the King of Prussia.

"General Klopiecki commanded with much distinction a Polish division in Spain, and in the campaign of Russia. There is a bridge of boats between the town and the suburbs, which was probably cut immediately by the two parties. The Vistula is very wide at that point. When the Austrians, in 1810, invaded Poland by the right bank of the river, they established themselves at Praga, without being able to take Warsaw. The Vistula divides the present kingdom of Poland into nearly equal parts. Thus the insurrection will probably extend over all the country between that river and the frontier of Prussia; and if the Poles become masters of the fortress of Modlin, a few leagues to the north of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Vistula, independence will likewise triumph in the province of Plosk, at Pultrusk, at Ostrolenka, along the Bug and the Narew; names already gloriously consecrated in the military annals of the French and Polish nations. The Russians have some chance of keeping their ground more easily in the provinces of Angostoro, Podlachs, Lublin.—The Provisional Government, which enjoys the confidence of the people, is endeavoring to moderate their ardor, and prevent excesses."

Another account which corroborates most of the facts stated, gives the following additional details—"Poland has at length taken up again its standard, which was broken and branded, like that of France in 1815. For some time past the report that the Polish army was to march into Russia, whilst a Russian army would come to keep Poland in awe, occupied the public mind, already agitated by the news from France. It was openly said that the army would not suffer the insult, and every thing being prepared for revolt, an opportunity alone was waited for. This presented itself by chance. The threat of flogging two Polish sub officers of the Military School, induced these young patriots to rise. The Grand Duke Constantine, whose palace is without the town, mounted his horse at the first news of the insurrection, and advanced with 3 regiments of cavalry of the Russians but he soon found it was impossible to resist the popular torrent. At day break he withdrew, and was joined by the Chasseurs of the Polish Horse Guards, who had experienced some loss in the town. The first act of the Government was to entrust the command of the troops to General Klopiecki, who, being under the surveillance of the Russian police, was not allowed to leave Warsaw for some years past. The Provisional Government has decreed the levy enmasse of 20,000 men, and the formation of Burgher Guards."

A DIARY.

Henry Ashton has been nominated by the President for the appointment of District marshal in place of Tench Ringold, the former incumbent.

The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph has been elected printer to the House of Representatives by a large majority over Gales & Seaton.

The recommencement of the publication of the Southern Review upon a permanent and eligible footing is mentioned in one of the Charleston papers. We are glad of this. We think that the Southern Review has been as ably conducted as any Periodical in the United States. It does credit to the South and richly deserves the most liberal support.

Col. W. B. Porter of Mecklenburg county was drowned on the 29th ult. in the South fork of the Catawba river. In attempting to pass over on horseback when it was considerably swelled he was tumbled from his horse and was swept away by the current.

There have been reports and counter reports of the death of Bolivar for the last two or three months. We are unable to form any opinion on the subject.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Robison, *William H. McCaw*, Esq. of Yorkville S. C. to Miss *Elizabeth H.* daughter of Wm. H. Slaughter, Esq.

DIED.

On the 4th inst. at his residence in this county, Almond Hall, Esq. The deceased was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, a kind neighbor and warm friend—he was a tried disciple of that school in politics, which looks to Jefferson as the great apostle of Republican principles. He was for a long time an editor of a political Journal, in Wilmington, in this State, and when the followers of Mr Jefferson were but few in number he fearlessly avowed his predilections for the republican doctrines inculcated by that great and good man. He stood alone when he established his Journal, but at the time he retired from public service to his rural occupations, he had the gratification to witness the complete triumph of democracy, and it was a source of infinite delight to him in his old age to recall and dwell upon the political scenes acted in his youth, more especially when he felt a secret consciousness that he had promoted in some degree, at least the success of the cause of his country, and he died when she was in the fulness of her glory and renown. [*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Feb. 11.—Cotton [in seed, $2, clean 7½, flour $4 to 4½, corn 65 to 70, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 2 25, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oats 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4½ wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet $3, iron 5, butter 6 to 8.

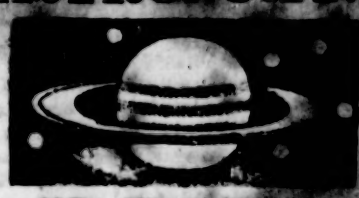
South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Camden, Feb. 5.... ....Cotton 7½ a 9, flour $5 50, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, $7 50, wheat $1 1-8, corn 75, oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 30 a 62½, bacon 12½.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2.....Cotton 8 50 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1.30 a 1.20, flour, 4½ a 5, molasses 30 a 30, sugar 10 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 40 a 42½ wheat 80 a 90.

Columbia, Jan. 26.....Cotton 7 to 10, Flour bbl. 5½ a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50

ASTRONOMY!



MR. WHEELER,

WILL give his two first *Lectures* on this evening (Saturday) and Monday next—to commence half past 7 o'clock.

N. B. For Plan see handbills.

Notice.

WILL be hired on Saturday the 26th March, at the late residence of Matthew Locke dec'd. all the negroes belonging to the estate consisting of men, women & children. A credit of twelve months will be given with bond and approved security. Those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward, settle their accounts and make payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them for adjustment.

HENRY GILES, *Administrator.*

Salisbury Feb 16th, 1831. 3.60.

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58 f

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY *vs.* Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3m69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Capp's Gold Mine, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, black complexion, and when spoken to smiles and shews his foreteeth. Jacob is about 6 feet 2 inches high, straight built; his dress not recollected. He left Capps' Gold Mine in December last.—The above reward will be paid by myself, on Jacobs' delivery to me in Charlotte, or to Col. Caldwell at the Mine; or confinement in any jail in the State, and giving me information

W. J. ALEXANDER.

Feb. 7, 1831. 3 60.

NORTH CAROLINA

Literary, Scientific, and Military

INSTITUTION.

CAPT. BINGHAM respectfully informs the citizens of North Carolina, that the duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th of January next. The course of education at this institution, it is believed, is so well understood, that a particular exposition at this time is unnecessary. The experience and observations of the past year have suggested some improvements in the discipline of the institution, that will receive immediate attention upon its re-opening. In relation to the expenses of young gentlemen, I would observe that hereafter they must be under my immediate supervision; and that no cadet will be permitted to purchase any [illegible] or contract any accounts, without permission. All accounts must be kept in my name, for which I will be responsible; and parents and guardians are particularly requested not to pay any account that is not approved and endorsed by me. All necessary expenses will be approved; those that are not, will receive no countenance. The amount of pocket money which students require, will necessarily be very little.

The Cadets will board in commons, and will be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent and officers of the institution, who will bestow upon them every necessary care.

Any further information can be had on application to the Superintendent.

TERMS—For those over 14 years of age, $175 per annum. Those under 14, $160 per annum. No extra charges except for clothing and books. 3t59

Oxford, N. Carolina, Dec. 22, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

No Tariff of Prices.

FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.

Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York,

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of *Earthenware, Glass Globes, Plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c.* which the New York market can afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support, in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices of Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly act in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality. 6t62

T. J. BARROW & Co.

88 *Water-street, above Old Slip.*

NEW YORK WHOLESALE

FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de naples,
Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marcellines.
5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarins.
Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmyrenes of the newest styles,
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins,
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses,
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdk'fs,
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'fs, and Scarfs,
Blk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats,
Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves,
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons,
Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles,
English and French Silk Hose, and ½ Hose,
Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs,
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepaly, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Cape Capes, Pelerines, Chemizettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 5-4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12t66

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.

3mt60 WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

"*The Fall of the Indian, with other Poems, by Isaac M'Lellan, jr.*" is the title of a neatly printed volume of 160 pages from the press of Carter and Hendee. It contains about thirty pieces, and is dedicated to the author's friend, Charles Sprague, Esq. The principal poem in the volume occupies ten or twelve pages: there is one other piece, entitled "Missings," which occupies eight pages. Mr. M'Lellan has written much good poetry, and the volume before us is creditable to his genius and industry. We have room only for a short extract from the "Fall of the Indian."

The glory of the Indian is no more!
His day is set! Upon the mountain tops
No longer do the savage nations [illegible]
The Eternal Spirit, when the Sun
Hangs out his crimson banner in the East;
No more they follow in the autumn day
The game along the vallies, with the spear,
And the lithe arrow; and no longer light
Their fires upon the cliff, when comes the Eve
To weep around Day's melancholy urn.

The innumerable tribes have passed away!
Even as the silver vapor that is hung [brow,
Like a bright crown on Morning's blushing
Or faded leaves in bleak November's wood.
No more their step is heard along the vale,
Nor shout upon the mountains, nor the songs
Of their triumphant battles. Their large bow,
And the long, feathered-arrows, have been broken,
The eagle plume into the dust is cast;
The sharp canoe that rocked upon the stream
Is rotting at the river's lonely marge;
And the rude huts of their forefathers lie
A ruin in the valley; and the graves
Of their dead ancestors have been profaned;
For they were weeds cast forth on life's rough sea!

Variety.

Reform.—It is understood that the leading points of reform which the new administration of England will propose and advocate, are, first: a bill to establish a general register, for all deeds and instruments affecting real property in England and Wales. To amend the law respecting inheritance and descent, and to allow parents to succeed as heirs to their children, and collateral relations to succeed as heirs to each other, though of the half blood. To amend the law respecting dower and courtesy. To abolish the law respecting fines and recoveries, and substitute other assurances in lieu thereof. To amend the law regarding prescription and limitation of actions, respecting real property. The days at which bills for these purposes will be called up in parliament, have already been agreed to. Should they become laws, and should the representation in Parliament be revised and equalised, it will then truly look like reformation. *Providence Journal.*

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties—maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natrual claim as the reluctant—the backward sympathy—the forced smiles—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

Royal Bon Mot.—A heavy-heeled cavalry officer, at one of the Brighton balls, astounded the room by the peculiar *impressiveness* of his dancing. A circle of affrighted ladies fluttered over to the Prince, and inquired by what possibility they could escape being trampled out of the world by this formidable performer. "Nothing can be done," said the Prince, "since the war is over: then, he might have been sent back to America, as a republication of the *stamp* act."

Equal Rights.—A highwayman and a chimney sweep were to be hanged at the same time; when they came to the place of execution, the highwayman pushed poor sooterkin out of the way, and bid him keep his distance. Sooterkin, with proper spirit, replied, "d—n me if I do; I has as good right to be here as you."

HOME.

There is a world where no storms intrude, a heaven of safety against the tempests of life. A little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspicions are not there, nor jealousies, our falsehood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander.

Peace embraceth it with out spread wings. Plenty broodeth there. When a man entereth it, he forgetteth his business, and cares, and disapointments; he openeth his heart to confidence, and to pleasure not mingled with remorse. This world is the well ordered home of a virtuous and amiable woman.

A Great Bore.—The late General Palmer, the distinguished sire of a distinguished, son, was as remarkable for his eminent abilities, as for playful retort and brilliant repartee. When in India, a young and forward officer, whether of the company's civil or military service the chronicle sayeth not, was rather freely and pertly cross-examining the general as to his early career and rapid promotion. He insisted on knowing the date of every grade, and the history of every distinction. Things went on very quietly for some time; at length the general fired the following shot, *en ricochet*, and the curtain fell. "I have now, young gentlemen, had the pleasure of satisfying *your* curiosity, will you likewise permit me to indulge mine?" "Assuredly, General; I shall willingly answer any question you may put to me." "Well, now, I told you how I came to the country, and when; may I ask in what capacity you arrived in it?" Doubtless, General. I left England in the Kent, as a guinea-pig, (an inferior grade to a midshipman.) It was two or three years ago." "Really! Well, upon my conscience, I thought so. Are you sure, though, it was only two or three years ago? You have grown up such a great *bore* since."

[The following instance of refined sentiment, written by Anthony Pasquin, Esq. in consequence of the author's being reproached for not weeping over the dead body of a female friend, has been translated into German by Klopstock; into Italian by Count Savelli of Corsica; and into French by Count Joseph Augustus de Macarthy.]

Cold drops the tear that blasons common woe;
What callous rook retains its chrystal rill?
Ne'er will the softened mould its liquid show!
Deep sink the waters that are smooth and still;
Oh! when sublimely agonised I stood,
And memory gave her beauteous frame a sigh,
While feeling triumphed in my heart's warm blood,
Grief drunk the offering ere it reached the eye.

Margaret of Norway.—In the great church at Roskild, there is shewn a large whetstone, which they say was sent to the celebrated Queen Margaret, by Albert, King of Sweden, in derision intimating that women should sharpen their needles, instead of aiming at war. The wit which is poor, was better answered by the Queen, who replied, that she would apply it to the edges of her soldier's swords. She was good as her word: she fought Albert in a pitched battle, gave him an entire overthrow, an mae him prisoner. In this situation she kept him seven years, and then released him on very hard conditions.

The Tyrolese Girl.—During a conflict at the farm of Raineshof, in the Tyrolese war, in 1809, a young woman who resided at the house, brought out a small cask of wine to encourage and refresh the peasants, and had advanced to the scene of action, regardless of the tremendous fire of the Bavarians, with the cask upon her head, when a bullet struck it, and compelled her to let it go. Undaunted by this accident, she hastened to repair the mischief, by placeing her thum to the orfice caused by the ball, encouraged those nearest her to refresh themselves quickly that she might not remain in her dangerous situation, and suffer for her generosity.

Puff Direct.—A pedlar wishing to recommend his razors to the gaping crowd, thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen, the razors I hold in my hand were made in a cave by the light of a diamond, in the province of Andalusia, in Spain. They cut as quick as thought, and are as bright as the morning star. A word or too more, and I am certain you will buy them. Lay them under your pillow at night, and you will find yourself clean shaved in the morning."

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths,	*Groceries,*
Cassimeres,	*Cutlery,*
Cassinetts,	*Queensware,*
Hats,	*Domestics,*
Shoes,	*Calicoes,*
Saddlery,	*Silks, Sattins,*
Stationary,	*Ribbons, &c.*

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 43tf

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H CRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE. $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises

GILES FOSTER.

November 20th, 1830. 45tf

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 13

Salisbury, April 13th, 1830.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Wanted, immediately,

1000 lbs. of good, Corn-fed Pork, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply at this Office.

Jan'y. 27th, 1831. 2tf

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY,

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of

New Style, Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importations, which they will sell as low as an. GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Mercantile produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } *Ex'rs.*
SAML. HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1830. 33tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830.

WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Curled Maple, plank, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be given. Apply to

ALEX. BUIS
AND
GEORGE FRALEY.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,

A. BUIS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.

Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 56tf

Beef Accounts!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, for beef, are requested to make immediate payment, as he is compelled to have the cash. Those who fail to comply with this request will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection. CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Jan. 26th, 1831. 3t58

Female School.

THE subscriber's FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, (within one mile of Hillsboro',) is opened this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms for board, tuition, books and stationary for a session of five months, 75 dollars. Scholars will be received at any period of the session, and a correspondent deduction made in the charge. The course of studies will be as comprehensive as is consistent with a thorough instruction in the most essential branches.

Instruction will be provided for such as desire it, in Music, Painting and the French Language at the usual extra charges. 8t61

W. ANDERSON

January 3d, 1831.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM O MAHAN, *Jailor.*

November 29th, 1830. 47tf

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

PROPOSALS.

For building a JAIL in Charlotte.

THE subscribers will receive sealed Proposals for building a *JAIL* in this place, until the 20th day of February next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of brick, on a stone foundation, 40 feet long, 35, broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered by the 15th November next, and the contract completed by the 15th of November, 1832.

The Contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1830, soon after the contract is closed, which amounts to about $2,000, and a similar amount annually, until the whole can be paid.

Bond with approved security, will be required of the Contractor.

Those wishing to offer proposals can see the plan and specifications of the building, by applying to William Smith or John Irwin, in Charlotte.

JOHN STITT,
JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
JOS. M'CONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN IRWIN,
Commissioners.

Charlotte, Jan. 26, 1831 3t58.

Committed

TO the jail of Lincoln county, on the 31st day of December last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself *Giles*, and says he belongs to Thomas Turner of Granville, and that he left the gold mines in Burke, where he was working under a Mr. Bix. *Giles* is a stout built negro, about 40 years old and of a common colour. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away. JACOB REINHARDT,

Jan'y. 22d, 1831 3t58

Price for adv. $1.00.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 13th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *Durham*, and that he belongs to Col. Wm Davie of Chester District, South Carolina. *Durham* says he is 48 or 49 years old, is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a full face and small forehead. The owner is requested come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor,*

Lexington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1831. 56tf

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1830. 43tf

$40 REWARD,

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid $40, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.

January 1st, 1831. 52tf

N. B. The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel will please insert the above four times and forward his account to this Office.

Notice.

I will Sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 22d, February, the following property belonging to the Estate of Doct. Ferrand, dec'd. One handsome Carriage, and harness. At the same time and place, will be hired until the first of January next, Several Negro Women, terms made known on the day of sale.

R. MACNAMARA.

February, 2d 1830. 3:59

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS *vs.* William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 3w63

Test: THOS T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD *vs.* James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. 3w63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTONG, clk.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.